



The Hatchet

VOL. 65, NO. 18

The George Washington University -- Washington, D.C.

Friday, Nov. 8, 1968

SDS—Police Confrontation Leads to Over 20 Arrests

by B.D. Colen and Henry Ziegler

MORE THAN 20 students, including GW radical leaders Marc Tizer and Jim Goodhill, were arrested in front of Monroe Hall Tuesday afternoon during the first major confrontation between students and District police at GW.

Most of those arrested were later released after posting \$10 bond.

The confrontation, involving about 600 students, climaxed a day of rallies and clashes with the police which began at noon on the football field at Constitution Avenue and 23rd Street N.W.

The trouble at GW began when a Volkswagen bus was driven down G Street by five members of the National Socialist White People's Party who sprayed red paint on demonstrators filing from G Street into the quad behind Monroe Hall.

The students, who had been gathering behind Monroe after their eviction from Lafayette Park, poured out as a police car pulled the VW bus over to the side of the street.

The students apparently thought that the Nazis were fellow demonstrators being harassed by the police, but they began to do some harassing when they discovered who the 'brown shirts' were.

Other demonstrators, still behind Monroe, thought their friends were taking over the street and soon joined them.

By the time the police were ready to leave with the Nazis, G Street was full of students from 21st Street to the Student Union Annex. Some of them began to chant "the streets belong to the people." The students also attempted to urge those attending classes in Monroe Hall to join them in the streets.

(See CONFRONTATION, p. 5)



As cops move in...



...student falls down.



THE MARCHERS LEFT the area near the Lincoln Memorial in high spirits for the march to Lafayette Park...

Illegal March Leads to 80 Arrests

by B.D. Coleen

and Henry Ziegler

CLOSE TO 1000 students took part in an illegal march and rally Tuesday which led to a clash with park police and coverage by the nation's major media.

Police made over 80 arrests along the line of march and at the rally in Lafayette Park.

The march and rally, sponsored by SDS, were part of the nation wide Student Strike called to protest the presidential election.

The chain of events which was to lead to the battle between police and students at GW began at noon with a pre-march gathering at the football field at 23rd Street and Constitution Ave.

When the marchers assembled, they were outnumbered by reporters, photographers, TV camera and sound men, FBI agents, army intelligence agents, and D.C. and park police. But by the time the march began, following speeches by Carl Oglesby, past president of SDS, and by a local high school student, almost 1000 students had shown up.

As the marchers crossed the football field, leaving a dummy labeled Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace hanging from one of the goal posts, and headed for Constitution Ave., the police called for reinforcements.

Just as the first students began pouring into Constitution Ave., a line of D.C. police cars

which stretched as far as the eye could see in the direction of the Capitol, came speeding down the avenue with screaming sirens and flashing dome lights.

The patrolmen from the cars, along with mounted motorcycle patrolmen who approached the line of march from the direction of 23rd Street, forced the marchers onto the sidewalk.

The motorcycle police used their big Harley-Davidson cycles to chase any marchers who strayed into the street back onto the sidewalk.

The day's first clash with the police began when GW's SDS leader Nick Greer was pushed into the street in front of one of the Navy Annex buildings at 21st and Constitution and was

roughly shoved back onto the sidewalk. Greer stated afterwards that he had been forced into the street by the crush of marchers.

As Greer and other marchers who had been shoved, shoved back at the officers, Greer was knocked to the ground by one officer and almost run over by one of the motorcycle patrolmen. Greer was picked up by the shirt and jacket collar by one policeman, held in a hammerlock by another, and summarily hurled into a waiting van.

Greer and two other demonstrators were charged with jaywalking.

While Greer was being arrested, the entire line of march

stopped, and some terrified marchers tried to cross Constitution Ave. to escape the clubs of the police who were attempting to keep the march confined to the sidewalk.

The fleeing marchers were chased across the avenue by club-brandishing police. One photographer was thrown towards the sidewalk by a helmeted patrolman and narrowly avoided being hit by a patrol wagon.

Chanting, "We want peace," and "The streets belong to the people," the marchers began to cross Constitution Ave. at 18th St.

The police broke up the group at the intersection, and (See MARCH, p. 3)



...WHERE THEY WERE met by police in equally high spirits.

THE PHOTOS IN
THIS ISSUE ARE BY:

RICK MINK
B.D. COLEN
BOB WEPPNER
HENRY RESNIKOFF
MARVICKOW

HATCHET

Published semi-weekly from September to May, except for holidays and examination periods, by the students of the George Washington University, at 2127 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Printed at the Hatchet, 2127 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.



WHILE THE POLICE were undoubtedly provoked by the marchers in Lafayette Park, there were many examples of "police brutality."



THIS GENTLEMAN ATTEMPTED to tell this policeman that citizens have a right to use the sidewalk along side Lafayette Park.

MARCH—from p. 2

only allowed a small part of the line to cross at the avenue at a time.

As the marchers moved up to 18th St. heading for Lafayette Park, the police standing in the street began to nervously finger their gas masks and gun belts. The police, some of whom were

members of the crack Civil Disturbance Unit, were spaced about three feet apart all the way from Constitution Ave. and 18th St. to Lafayette Park.

The marchers stopped at the Corcoran Gallery of Art at 17th St and New York, and called for the students in the Corcoran

School to join them. Each student who joined the march was greeted with a loud cheer.

The police forced the marchers to move up 17th St on the west side, again having them cross the various intersections in small groups.

The students crossed 17th St

at H St., N.W. and approached Lafayette Park from the rear, passing Senator Eugene McCarthy's original presidential campaign headquarters as they marched towards the park.

As soon as the marchers had poured into the park, it became apparent that they were

surrounded by members of the Park police and CDU. Police cars were lined up along the entire block in front of the White House. A double line of police had been placed along the white line running down Pennsylvania Ave. between the park and the White House.

The strikers sang the national anthem and "America the Beautiful," and then began shouting "demons out" to the police and the White House.

Shortly after the chanting ended, the demonstrators who previously had been denied a permit to hold the rally in the park, were given three minutes by the park police in which to leave the park. Forty-five minutes after the demonstrators first entered, the arrests began en masse.

As the arrests began, a large group of demonstrators sat down and began to sing "We Shall Overcome" and "We Are Not Afraid."

The police waded into the sitting students and pulled them out one at a time, grabbing the students by anything that was handy: clothing, arms, legs and even hair. At the same time, the police began a sweep of the entire park, clearing out casual strollers and members of the press as well as marchers.

By 2:45 p.m., the park was empty, with the demonstrators minus the 80 who had been arrested, heading over towards GW with a police escort.

On the way to GW a group of about 30 marchers went into the Nixon-Agnew headquarters in the 1700 block of Pennsylvania Ave., made use of the soda machines, cheered the candidates, took a handful of campaign buttons, and left.

When the students reached GW they headed for the quad behind Monroe Hall where they regrouped, caucused to discover who had been arrested, and there some prepared for the "battle of G St."



ONCE THE POLICE in Lafayette Park gave the marchers the order to clear the park, they did not waste any time in dragging off those who did not move quickly enough to suit their taste.

Editorial**'Eve of Destruction'****SDS HAS FINALLY FOUND ITS CONFRONTATION.**

For more than a month, GW's SDS chapter has been searching for an issue, any issue, to use as its basis for student support and ultimate confrontation. The group never found an issue within the University, and not until Tuesday afternoon did it find suitable substitutes.

That substitute was the irrational and brutal actions of a number of D.C. policemen who hurled themselves into a generally peaceful crowd on G St. They ostensibly were making arrests, but they cut swathes of innocent victims out of their paths as if the students were merely wheat in a field.

The police also made arrests on ludicrous charges—arresting for littering students who threw paper airplanes. And yet, to be fair to the police, it must be said that the commanding officers were walking up and down the line, trying to calm their men, and prevent them from over-reacting to the constant provocations. It was only a small number who stepped out of line, but they served to give the entire force a poor image.

That SDSers were provoking the police is beyond question. SDS leaders wanted them to react and to split heads, and the police, like tools, responded admirably to their wishes.

The abuse taken by the police was relatively minor, however, and served to expose ill-discipline and poor training. Their reactions were far in excess of the provocations. But most likely, there will be no discipline of these men, unless initiated by the citizenry. Whereas the U.S. military gives little hesitation to prompt and even public discipline of men who disobey orders, police forces seldom admit to error.

Neither does SDS. And we will be seeing much of SDS in the days ahead. Yes, the police were in error. But, will all of us support SDS in whatever actions they plan, be they as undemocratic, as brutal, as abusive of rights as were those of the police? Two wrongs supposedly do not make a right; says a worn cliche, and it takes only an historian, not a philosopher, to guess the next SDS moves. They will try once again to provoke D.C. police to the campus and into committing violence. For SDS is as brutal as any police force and probably more sadistic in its lust for bloody heads.

SDS has no program. SDS does not care one god damn about the issues. SDS wants no other campus group to take the lead in advocating change; no matter what justice is involved in an issue, SDS thinks only of its "leadership" in a revolutionary movement. Justice is a crutch. Morality is a crutch. Peace is a crutch. While the issues are valid, their advocacy is twisted in its insincerity. And if many of the members do not realize it, then they are duped, because their leaders are taking them down a planned path of disruption and anarchy.

If you are personally concerned about Tuesday's events, be behind Monroe Hall today at noon. Hear what President Elliott has to say, and find out what the University is doing. Unless you are a revolutionary, unless you look forward to the chaos of a destroyed University and nation, you owe it to yourself.



THE POLICE AT GW did nothing Tuesday afternoon to endear themselves to the University's students.

Tuesday's Demonstration**Impressions of a Professor**

(This represents one man's opinion, and not that of the Psychology Department nor of any other segment of the University.)

by David Silver
Professor of Psychology

AFTER OBSERVING, and semi-participating, in whatever happened on Tuesday in front of Monroe Hall, Mercutio's dying words kept echoing through my head: "A pox on both your houses." Now a pox, it seems, is a polite word that used to mean a social disease, so perhaps the line is more apt than might initially appear. What we participated in, or observed, after all, was symptomatic of present day social ills, and contained both political implications, and social-psychological dimensions. What happened was somewhat difficult to know precisely, and what it signified, implied and meant is still more oblique; therefore, these comments are more impressions than psychological conclusions based on thoughtful consideration of all relevant dimensions.

There were a number of things that impressed themselves on me, not the least of which was the terrible fascination that such spectacles have for the nonparticipant, (or at least the noncommitted.) Perhaps it is an atavistic carry-over from the

days when people flocked to see the Christians thrown to the lions, but the possibility that trouble might erupt, that violence might be unleashed, was one of the factors that drew so many of us to the windows, the lawn, and the street. I felt the curious blend of tension and excitement within myself, and sensed it in others as well: "What will happen?" "Will heads get busted?" "Will the SDSers, the Hippies, or whatever, fight back?" "Wow!" An awesome and frightening verification of this tendency was shown in Tuesday's Hatchet, which carried the picture of Mayfield and Miller fighting. In the background, clearly seen, most of the people were smiling, as if happy to see two grown men trying to render each other unconscious.

A second factor was the difference between tactical activities, on one hand, and what the SDSers, and others, say are their wishes and goals, on the other. They say they are frustrated by a repressive Establishment that won't let them be heard, doesn't change with the times, isn't responsive to the legitimate demands of Negroes and youngsters, etc. They say they are interested in a genuinely free society, where there will be a "socialism of man." Yet their tactics are classic instances—if we may judge from Tuesday's revolutionary maneuvers. They,

whoever "they" are, were earnestly trying to provoke a reaction from the police; the police reacted mildly, thus satisfying their wishes. When this occurred, the reaction was used as ammunition for a condemnation of the system and police. Further, whenever someone argued with individual members of the crowd, he was interrupted, shouted down, or ignored. Apparently, free speech is only for people that agree with you, and differences are only tolerated when they conform to your own brand of difference. The curious post-script to this was the leaflet distributed, by SDS, saying, in effect, "we tried to stay inside the system, and look what happened."

One agitated SDS member from American University suggested that the police shouldn't react when they were called "pigs" or other less polite and more unprintable terms. The implication is that words are meaningless, and if that is so, then so are the arguments of all of us, whether we agree, disagree, or are simply baffled by what goes on. That, of course, is absolutely wrong. Nothing is more powerful as a controller or stimulus to behavior than verbal communication; I idly toyed with the idea of calling him a "Fascist hypocrite" to see if he would remain as unmoved as he (See IMPRESSIONS, p. 6)

HATCHET Nov. 8, 1968

Vol. 65, No. 16

Paul Panitz, Editor-In-Chief
Jeff Breslaw, Business Manager

Acting Editorial Staff

Executive News Editor	B.D. Cohen
Daily News Chiefs	Lesley Alter, Stephen Phillips
News Assistant	Bill Yard
Executive Sports Editor	Stu Sirkin
Daily Sports Chiefs	Paul Hagan, Marc Vacker
Cultural Affairs Editor	Paul Wachtel
Assistant Cultural Affairs Editors	Dave Bryant, Cary Malkin
Features Editor	Brian Cabell
Copy Editors	Miriam Leopold, Tara Connell
COLUMNIST	Dick Wolfs

General Staff

Pat Askan, David Dan, Debbie Watkinson, Andrea Goodman, Jonathan Higman, Barbara Knox, Howie Weiss, Dave Sandler, Alan Schneider, John Tamm, Susan McMenamin, Greg Valliere, Henry Ziegler, Linda Conway, Annie Chase, Bob Fine, Tony Walker, Sherry Lampl, Ginger Metzler, Lesley Melamed, Susan Morshaw, Curtis Mackay, Maxine Kaplan, Rick Barasch, Mike Kotter, Mark Oshaker, Michelle Meyers, Harvey Blumenthal, Ron Tipton, Jerry Herzenberg, Len Gordon, Dave Simmons, Judy Seale, Vale Goldberg, Al Siegel, Linda Schoener, Maureen Dill, Bob Whitehead, Al Barr, Henry Resnikoff, Jim Goodhill, Frank Buchholz, Tom Miller, Andrew Wile, Bob Weppner, Dave Pascucci, Chris Lorenzo, Bonnie Solifer, Robert Swetnick, Rand Kruger, Eric Reines	
Advertising Manager	Neil Harbus
Sales Manager	Ken Chaetzky
Production Manager	Mary Ickow
Production Staff	

Bill Yarmy, Seth Beckerman, Meme Colen, Alice Klein, Jim Mason, Billie Stablein, Mike Blenstock, Linda Steele, Bobbi Fultz, Claudia Patterson, Zaida Gonzalez, Linda Kulin

CONFRONTATION—from p. 1

Leads to 20 Arrests

The police who were on hand had called for reinforcements, for by the time the students began to chant "the streets belong to the people," helmeted, club-carrying members of the Special Operations Div. (SOD), the District's special riot squad, appeared at both ends of the 2100 block of G Street and started to sweep toward the students in the middle of the block.

An announcement by a

police official that those who did not clear the streets would be arrested was greeted with cheers, but not with any movement.

Vice President for Student Affairs William Smith, hoping to avoid a confrontation between the police and students, asked the students to reconvene the rally behind the GW Library. Smith was loudly booed by the crowd.

As soon as the students

Sherburne Says Outsiders Planned GW Confrontation

DEAN OF MEN Paul Sherburne claimed yesterday that "80 to 85 per cent of the people who actively participated in Tuesday's strike were from the outside."

Sherburne, who accompanied the demonstrators from the Lincoln Memorial to Lafayette Square to Monroe Hall, went on to assert that some of the protesters intended to use the GW campus "as either a place in which they might retreat or as a site for confrontation."

He said that he overheard people saying that they intended to have a confrontation "and if they didn't get it at the park, they would go to 21st and G and try there." The Dean mentioned the name of Kathy Wilkerson, a regional SDS officer.

According to Sherburne, when the protesters finally

reached GW, the majority of them assembled in the Quad behind Monroe and not in the street.

Sherburne feels that the event which triggered the confrontation on G Street was a small bus load of men tacitly identified as "Nazis," squirting red ink from fire extinguishers at nearby demonstrators.

"It was at this point," Sherburne said, "that the bulk of the crowd moved out into the street in front of Monroe to see what the disturbance was about."

Sherburne and the others who were in the area saw policemen arresting the men who had squirted the ink.

"At this point," Sherburne continued, "they [the demonstrators] decided to stay in the street."

refused Smith's offer, the men of the SOD, along with five campus policemen, pushed, shoved, dragged, and prodded the students out of the street while those on the sidewalk chanted "the whole world is watching."

Smith ordered the campus police not to continue engaging the students in combat, and they followed his order—outside the buildings. The campus police later said that they had been ordered by the District Police to take part in the street-clearing operation.

Around 3:45, about one half hour after the students took over G Street, a female student was arrested for throwing a paper airplane at the police. She was charged with littering.

Following this arrest, many students in the crowd in front of Monroe began to make and throw paper planes.

The second direct clash between the police and students took place about ten minutes after the airplane incident.

The crowd became agitated because police had started to chase a student into the area behind Monroe after he had succeeded in hitting an officer in the head with an orange.

The members of the SOD facing Monroe Hall then waded into the mass of students in front of the building indiscriminately swinging their three-foot clubs.

Several students were injured in the mele which followed as students tried frantically to dodge the police clubs. Five students, including SDS members Jim Goodhill and Angelo Rosado, were arrested after the charge.

GW student Dave Camp, a member of Tau Epsilon Phi, was clubbed on the head by a member of the SOD as he stood watching the arrest of Goodhill. Camp was taken to the GW Hospital and released after treatment.

Students came into direct conflict with GW Police again as those standing on the steps of Monroe Hall attempted to move into the building to avoid the charging District Police and the campus police, who said they were acting without orders from any higher authority, blocked the building's doors and



VICE-PRESIDENT for Student Affairs William Smith (next to officer in civilian clothes) spent most of Tuesday afternoon attempting to get the police to leave the campus.

prevented the students from finding sanctuary.

There were obvious provocations on both sides throughout the afternoon, as students chanted "pigs" at the police, threw food, and taunted them, and as police indiscriminately pulled people from the crowd and arrested them.

The final incident of the day took place at 6:30 when Marc Tizer was arrested on two counts of disorderly conduct.

Word quickly spread that Tizer had been arrested for shouting an obscenity, whereupon a small group of girls started to chant obscenities at the police stationed at the corner of 21st and G.

Several police charged both the chanters and a group of onlookers, and in the ensuing confusion, girls were shoved into the bushes.

One student resisting arrest for shouting an obscenity from campus property was beaten to the ground by at least five policemen and then left on the grass with his hands bound behind his back with handcuffs.

After the arrested student was taken to a waiting police van, the helmeted riot force was withdrawn to a strategic position on 21st Street.

A bonfire was built behind Monroe and a candlelight ceremony was held by the remaining strikers. By 8 p.m., most of the students and police had left the area, and no further incidents took place.

The GW students who were arrested were bailed out by Student Council representatives Ronda Billig and David Phillips.

Council President Jim Kniceley objected to and delayed this action by calling for a debate on the issue by the Council's Executive Board. Although majority, four Board members, favored posting bond so that students would not have to spend the night in jail, an hour long discussion ensued before the motion was passed.

Miss Billig and Phillips then proceeded to the various police stations to which the arrested students had been taken and posted bond for them. This action, which took about three hours, was completed by 10:30 p.m.

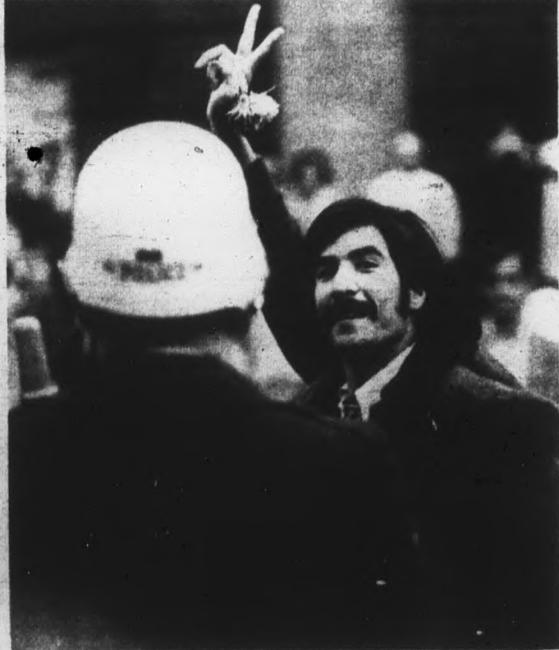
**President Elliott
Addresses Rally
Noon Today
Behind Monroe Hall**



'Frustration'



'Happiness'



'Peace'



"FOR THROWING a paper airplane? You've got to be kidding!"

For the Liberal Arts Major, PQT can open a whole new world of opportunity . . .

Each year, NSA offers challenging career opportunities to Liberal Arts majors through participation in the Professional Qualification Test. This year, NSA has scheduled the PQT for Saturday, December 7, 1968. Completion of this Test by the Liberal Arts major is a prerequisite to consideration for NSA employment.

The Career Scene at NSA:

The National Security Agency is the U.S. Government agency responsible for developing invulnerable communications systems to transmit and receive vital information. As an NSA professional, you will be trained to work on programs of national importance in such areas as:

- Cryptography—developing & logical proving of new cryptologic concepts
- Research—the gathering, analysis, and reporting of substantive data
- Language—used as a basic tool of research into a number of analytical fields
- Programming—includes data

systems program writing, and development of mechanical and administrative procedures

• Documentation—technical writing in its broadest sense, including research, writing, editing, illustrating, layout and reproduction

Your specific academic major is of secondary importance. Of far greater importance are your ingenuity, intellectual curiosity and perseverance—plus a desire to apply them in assignments where "imagination is the essential qualification."

SALARIES start at \$6981.00 and are supplemented by the benefits of career federal employment.

ADVANCEMENT AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT—NSA promotes from within, and awards salary increases as you assume greater responsibility. NSA also is anxious to stimulate your professional and intellectual growth in many ways, including intensive formal as well as on-the-job training. Advanced study at any of seven area

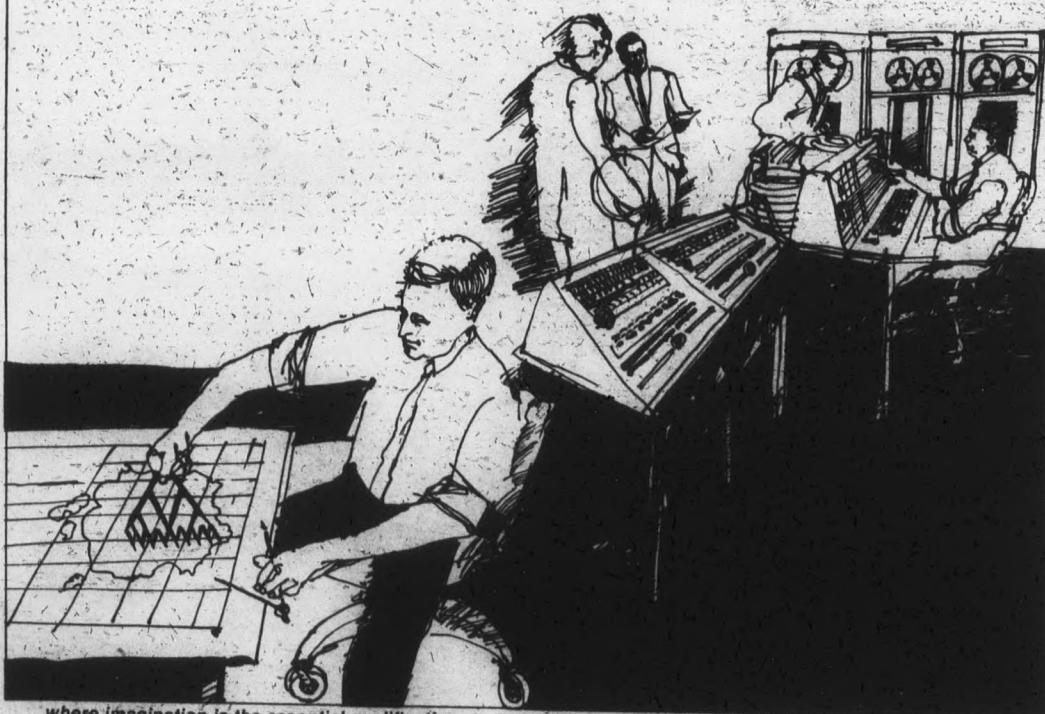
universities can be partially or wholly reimbursed through NSA Fellowships and other assistance programs.

The deadline for PQT applications is November 22, 1968.

Pick up a PQT Bulletin at your Placement Office. It contains full details and the necessary test registration form. College Relations Branch, National Security Agency, Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland 20755. Att: M321. An equal opportunity employer, M&F.



**national
security
agency**



...where imagination is the essential qualification

Impressions Of Prof. Silber

Continued from p. 4
thought the police ought to be. However, since there were others there of his general persuasion, and since I already knew the principles, and since I can't run fast, I discarded the notion.

Students said they were "frustrated" by the events during the day, the political look-alikes, the system, the school, etc., and implied that this was justification for what they did or said. To which my irritated thought was, "we're all frustrated, and you're compounding the frustration. We would like to do something, and all you want to do is tear down." The danger, it seemed, was that the very extreme views of SDS and others would harden resistance from the Establishment and others who have a vested interest in preserving the status quo. This, however, really isn't the case, as reflection made clear. After all, SDS is highlighting very real ills in our society and they do not actually represent much power (except in temporally and geographically isolated areas, such as Columbia last year, Berkeley, etc.) And they have a right to their views. In a larger sense, they provide a service to those of us who want to see changes made within the existing framework. By taking the most extreme position, they make it feasible for the system to grudgingly move slowly in the "right" direction. (In the same way that the Hippies, for all their sartorial independence, make it possible for people such as myself to exercise a bit more flamboyance within the system.)

A most curious by-product of seeing so many Yippies and/or SDS members together was the depressing similarity of dress and hair style of the activists. They dress in arm, fatigues (sort of strange, in a way, for ones so avowedly anti-militarist) and their hair is long. Their vocabulary is similar, and studded with "like," "bag," "thing," etc., all used topically. Also, caught up in their eye-popping, vein-bulging outrage, they have no sense of humor.

I have concentrated on the activists because, by and large, they are from the University milieu, which is the one I happen to move within. The police, sworn to preserve the status quo, did not exactly cover themselves with glory; they provided a touch of the confrontation some so avidly sought. (Flexible response seemed singularly lacking, as when I suggested to Assistant Chief Wilson that the situation could be defused by simply blockading the street at 21st and 22nd. He answered my comment by saying that they had no permit—e.g., to hold a street rally or what-have-you.) As intellectually disagreeable and challenging the New Left may be to those of us left over from the Old Left, everyone has the right to say what they want to, and the University is presumably the arena for discussion, foment, and intellectual invigoration through challenge. Further, the GW SDS seems to be a rather mild group. (After all, a bake sale is sorta' mild and PTA).

Looking back on this, I don't feel that much psychological light has been shed. (In fact, why mince words—it hasn't.) O.K., but too often people "at" each other, rather than "to" one another, and my hope is that, scattered as these impressions are, they will provoke some talking.



Elliott and Greer Talk

Students 'Sit-In' At Rice Hall

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT Lloyd H. Elliott told a group of students sitting on the floor of the Rice Hall Lobby yesterday that he believed the student-police confrontation came about Tuesday because "a private university was projected into a national political squabble over which it had no control."

Stating that he was disturbed by the police action, Elliott said that GW students became "innocently or not, the targets of" what ever provocation may have been given the police at Lafayette Park.

The 105 students sitting in the lobby had marched there from Monroe Hall, after they became aware of the fact that the planned SDS rally was being watched by the District police.

The students had planned to gather in front of Monroe to protest the presence of the District police on campus Tuesday afternoon, but rain postponed the rally.

Instead of simply calling things off, the students, led by SDS temporary chairman Nick Greer, aware of massive police presence, marched to Rice Hall to demand that the Administration do something about police harassment and presence on campus.

As the students sat in the Rice Hall entrance and Greer talked to Elliott in the President's 8th floor office, 13 unmarked D.C. police squad cars stood by on Eye Street between 23rd and 24th, along with three patrol wagons.

According to Deputy Chief Pyles, who was sitting in an unmarked car in front of Rice Hall, the patrolmen in the 13 cars were members of the "tactical force" who "just happened" to be there.

"If there is trouble," said Pyles, "they'd be the ones to handle it."

As the group waited for Greer to come down to the lobby with a report of his meeting with Elliott, Dave Phillips, one of those who had planned the rained-out demonstration, told the group that a rally would be held today, whether or not the

President agreed to keep D.C. police off the campus in the future.

Today's rally, said Phillips, "will be a test" of whether Elliott really means what he says.

Phillips told the group, some members of which had been talking among themselves about taking Rice Hall, that "by no means" should the group occupy the building. "It is morally and tactically incorrect," said Phillips.

After the meeting with Greer, Dave Dolgen, Jim Knively, Dean of Men Paul Sherburne, and Vice

President for Student Affairs William P. Smith, Elliott told the students waiting in the lobby that he is "quite sure we can work out arrangements with the police to protect the autonomy of this University and at the same time provide protection for the community."

Elliott told the students that he feels they must prevent the University from being used by one point of view. "Otherwise," he said, "the University is lost, and will become the political instrument of those who grab power, and they change from minute to minute."

After Elliott finished his short speech, stating that he has asked Nick Greer and Vice President Smith to take part in a meeting with police officials in the near future, he opened the floor to questions.

David Levin accused Elliott of "risking all over again" the clash which took place Tuesday by remaining silent and not taking a stand until forced to do so. "I don't ask you to support us," said Levin, "just say something."

Levin's remarks were greeted by clapping from the students on the floor.

"The president of a

university," Elliott told Levin, "must defend his point of view last" and the student point of view first. "The overpowering issue this Tuesday afternoon," said Elliott, "was the willingness of third parties to use this University for their objectives."

Elliott summed up by saying that he had not taken any stand sooner because there were so many divergent points of view as to what had taken place in front of Monroe. As the sit-in was ending, Elliott accepted an invitation from Dave Phillips to address the rally behind Monroe at noon today.



TUESDAY'S ACTIVITIES WERE brought to a close with a Hatchet burning party behind Monroe Hall during the early evening hours.

Impressions of an SDSer

'Commies, Faggots, Perverts' Get Theirs

by Brian Cabell

THE COMMIES, faggots, perverts and outside agitators got what was coming to them again last Tuesday. Law 'n' order was restored to Washington and the GW campus by the District's unofficial rugby team.

It started shortly after noon as about 700 grubby creeps gathered near the Lincoln Memorial to hear incitement to riot by a 17-year-old high school kid and the 30-year-old flag desecrator, Carl Oglesby. A Czech, Vietcong, and American revolutionary flag were flying in the breeze. A composite dummy of Nixon, Humphrey and Wallace was hung on a goal post. A rabid Saint Bernard was brought along for later use on the law enforcers.

The march began as the chanting creeps took to the streets, 10 abreast. They were quickly channelled on to the sidewalk when they got to Constitution Avenue and were then escorted by a line of policemen on foot and motorcycle. Occasionally some of the longhairs would be pushed onto the street by the force of the crowd and the men in the white helmets would spring into action with a gentle tap from their clubs or by running over toes with their motorcycles.

Nick Greer objected to this type of admonition once and was quickly whisked away by three policemen, all with clubs. One had a club around his throat lest he try to shout obscene profanity.

Another creep was arrested for courtesy.

They finally crossed Constitution at 18th Street and proceeded to Lafayette Park without too much more trouble. Officers occasionally nudged a marcher if he got out of line or didn't mind the street lights. Middle-aged men and women waved from hotels, bars, restaurants and barber shops. Barbara Fritchie flashed the V-for-peace sign from the third floor of the Red Cross building.

At the park, people milled about, talking, stepping on grass. Some sat down. Meanwhile the DC Police and the Park Police converged on the park. Shortly after some fiery oratory and just before a suicidal charge on the white mansion across the street, police announced that the park was closed for repairs. Asked when it would reopen, an officer with some apparent authority replied with "shut up!"

Another officer, when asked what he was doing, said "Aw, leave me alone."

Meanwhile the grubs were being moved away, one by one, to the buses and paddy wagons. About 15 GW undesirables were hauled off here as they were sitting on the grass.

In an extremely well-coordinated sweep across the park, the police cleared the rest of the park. The creeps headed back to GW.

At GW people wandered around aimlessly in and near the quad behind Monroe Hall. Some made plans for the burning of that building. One student suggested burning the hideous statue near the bookstore but was voted down by some of his more aesthetically-minded colleagues.

The policemen began moving in again.

Then five youths drove slowly down G Street and sprayed a red fluid on the people on the sidewalk, most of whom were peaceniks. The five laughed heartily, then drove off. Someone in the crowd yelled "Sigma Nu," and everyone gave hot pursuit. Then in a startling, almost ironic occurrence, the police stopped and arrested the youth who turned out to be the disappointment of many, to be only Nazis.

At this point the smelly pseudo-intellectuals took to the streets. About 500 of them massed on G Street in front of Monroe Hall. The street was blocked, traffic was obstructed and police action was required.

Cubs, helmets and motorcycles came marching in to clear the street. About five more agitators were dragged away for disobedience. One youth was given an escort of three policemen to the paddy wagon, two of them pulling his homosexual locks.

Shortly after 100 police replaced the demonstrators in the street, a hippie girl flew a paper airplane into the street, greatly irritating the law enforcers. She was seized and sent to the paddy wagon. Someone said she was arrested for flying without a license but this was never verified.

Two innovative individuals then handed out papers to the beatniks and minutes later, hundreds of paper airplanes were seen flying through the air. None of these law breakers was arrested at this time, however.

Suddenly the renowned charge on Monroe Hall took

place. An altercation had broken out between police and a youth in the corridor between Monroe and Government. As people screamed at the police to leave him alone, a line of about 20 police charged the students, much in the form of Mayor Daley's employees.

Screaming, frightened longhairs ran to avoid the clubbing. Many ran up the steps of Monroe in an attempt to get inside. There the campus police, in a continuing effort to build up a rapport with the students, asserted themselves and closed the doors, refusing to let anyone in. They were under orders to prevent a takeover of the building.

Meanwhile several students were downed on the steps of Monroe Hall. Dave Kamp received a free trip to the GW Hospital and 12 free stitches for hitting an officer's club with his head. Jim Goodhill was pushed to the ground and arrested for having previously thrown a missile. Mal Davis, the grand old man of SERVE, was shoved around along with others and Angelo, that subversive Puerto Rican Marxist, was yanked away from the door of Monroe by a uniform with a big body inside.

In a very touching scene, one anarchistic GW coed was knocked to the ground at which time an officer stepped on her stomach. Suddenly realizing his mistake, he considerately withdrew his foot, kicked her in the side, and smiled.

About five students were arrested in the melee and were sent to the olive colored bus. On the bus they wanted to smoke and asked for some matches. A coed, who seemed by her attire to have just come back from church, offered them a matchbook. She was seized and arrested.

Things kind of dragged after that. People sat down and watched the motorcycles drive by.

Around seven o'clock, Mark Tizer, in a real shocker, used profanity through a bullhorn on the sidewalk. He was arrested for violating a city ordinance. Bob McClenon, dynamic SDS leader and outspoken advocate of anarchism, advised him not to resist. He was arrested for disturbing the peace.

Another girl moved slowly in the area of the paddy wagon and, posing an obvious threat to the wagon's security, she too was arrested.

Upset by Tizer's arrest, about

30 hippies started chanting a profane word. Again law and order were threatened. One creep was selected and four policemen converged on him with clubs. He resisted and was brought to the ground. Girls shouted in horror and seemed on the verge of unsheathing their knives.

Coming to the aid of his fellow officers, a policeman well over 200 pounds suddenly started pushing everybody over hedges, onto the sidewalk. One guy chipped his tooth on the sidewalk. Girls, strangely enough, screamed louder.

To quell the screaming, a group of about 10 helmeted police were sent in and started clubbing indiscriminately. These men, too, had apparently been schooled in Chicago.

The action died down after

that even when a few gutsy individuals started yelling "intercourse." Lenny Bruce must have turned over in his grave.

Anyone who hadn't had his faith completely restored in his country and its maintainers after the day's activities could have done so by walking past a busload of police near 21st and H Streets around 8 o'clock.

There the police greeted any weird-looking passerby with humorous, colorful catcalls, obscenities: "Hi! queer, Hey faggot," etc. They were having a good time. Incidentally, a poll of students taken on Wednesday revealed that 71% of them approved of the police actions on campus; 20% disapproved. Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey, and Lloyd Elliott deplored the violence on both sides.

Black Students Demand Action on Mayfield Incident

by Stephen Phillips

REACTING to Monday's fight between Campus Club proprietor Al Miller and black militant Rufus "Catfish" Mayfield, five black students presented the Administration with three demands yesterday.

The students, who included Tim Thomas, Chuck Roberson and Garland Pinkston demanded that the University:

denounce Miller's "blatant racist activities;"

make known its relationship with the Campus Club property; apologize to Mayfield, SDS, and the black community's representative on campus, the Black Student's Union for Miller's alleged attack on Mayfield.

H. John Cantini, assistant vice-president and treasurer, received the demands on behalf of University President Lloyd H. Elliott. Cantini issued a statement on them last night.

It addressed itself to only one of the three demands—the University's relationship with the Campus Club property. Cantini said that GW purchased the property from Miller in March 1968 and then leased it to him for nine years.

When asked if the demanded apology would be given, the Assistant Vice-President replied that SDS and/or the Black Student's Union would be the appropriate groups to make the

apology since they had invited Mayfield, not the University.

The possibility of legal action being taken against the University if it denounced Miller in the fashion recommended by the black students would probably rule out any such denunciation by the University.

Anticipating the Cantini statement, Thomas said that "if the wording is agreeable to us, then everything will be okay." If not, the students have vowed to "heighten the contradiction between the University's stated purposes and its actual relationship with the black community."

Cantini admitted that he thought his statement would not satisfy the black students.

Thomas, Roberson and Pinkston had planned to submit their demands directly to President Elliott. On their way to his office, they met the President in the lobby of Rice Hall where he referred them to Cantini.

Yesterday's demands appeared to be just part of a campaign, apparently launched by blacks, against Miller. Posters with pictures of the Campus Club proprietor with an accompanying caption of "Wanted by the Black Community" have been distributed on campus. The posters do not say what will happen to Miller once he is "captured."

The University's relationship with Miller have been somewhat strained over the last year. When the Agora, a potential threat to the Campus Club, opened last November, Miller said "the opening of the Agora only alienates me from GW as a contributor to future University causes." He added that "the University can expect very little support from me in the future."

Miller had been a supporter and contributor to student causes before that time. He had built a poetry shelf at the Library and had offered to pay for a Xerox machine in the Law Library, but the offer was turned down.



PEERING from the windows of a police bus are arrested students (left to right) Randy Forman, Angelo Rosado and Jim Goodhill.